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EXAMINER	
BENGZON, GREG C	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2144	

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/852,338	MODESTE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Greg Bengzon	2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 May 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 May 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This application has been examined. Claims 1- 16 are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on May 7,2001 was filed after the mailing date of the application on June 25,2001. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharood et al. (US Patent 6453687 B2) in view of Li (US Patent 6049829).

With respect to Claim 1, Sharood discloses:

A system for home automation control wherein a user at a remote location away from a home is provided with access to devices installed within the home through an internet connection (See Column 3 Lines 27-55). Sharood describes a Building Control (BC) system that provides compatibility between external and internal networks, systems, and appliances.

With respect to Claim 1, Sharood discloses:

A browser internet connection to a first web server having an associated first web site with a main page providing a home automation graphical user interface (GUI) identifying home automation control functions (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 23 , Column 3 Lines 54-66, Column 4 Lines 1-15, Column 4 Lines 34-39). Sharood describes a control server and a website presenting various selections for controlling home devices.

With respect to Claim 1, Sharood discloses a gateway at the home communicating with the first web server (See Fig.1 Item 105, Column 4 Lines 1-10).

With respect to Claim 1, Sharood discloses:

An associated second web site with a main page including links to additional second web site pages. Sharood discloses of a second website with additional website pages in the form of an online data display package that enables the users to monitor enery usage via the Web (Figure 16, Column 21 Lines 63 – 65).

With respect to Claim 1, Sharood discloses:

One or more home devices for providing home automation control functions within the home, each home device having an associated device page provided as an additional second web site page selectable and accessible from the second web site main page (Figures 13, 14, 23, Column 4 Line 20-35, Column 16 Lines 20-67).

With respect to Claim 1, Sharood discloses:

A controller interfaced to the gateway and coupled to the home devices for bidirectional communication therebetween, the controller routing an information packet

between the gateway and a home device in accordance with a selection made by a user through the home automation GUI of the first web site and the main page of the second web site. (Figure 1. Column 4 Lines 25-33, also Figure 9 Column 13 Lines 60-67, Figure 10 Column 14 Lines 15-20).

However, with respect to Claim 1 Sharood is silent with regards to the gateway including a second web server for a second web site.

Li, referring to Figure 2, discloses of an access node 30 that itself contains Information Carrousel Server 40, Local Server 50, and a gateway 60 for connectivity with Remote Servers including the rest of the Internet. Access node 30 also contains a Communication Server 70 for multiplexing, scheduling, and inserting information content from Remote Servers, Local Servers, and Information Carrousel Servers 40 for delivery to information clients 100. Li teaches that 1) it is possible to have the network content of web pages located over a multiple of local and remote servers and 2) the gateway and server functions can be combined into a single device or location without any loss in functionality.

Sharood and Li are analogous art because they both present solutions to internal and external network connections through the use of gateways and servers that handle network content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that gateway functionality and server functionality can be implemented

such that both functions are located in the same device or location in order to facilitate the production process and product maintenance. Furthermore, it would be similarly obvious to follow the teachings of Li regarding "electronic proximity" and have one remote and one local server on Sharood's system, in order to maximize Sharood's remote access capabilities.

The motivation for implementing Sharood's system using Li's technique with multiple servers is that distributing network document content over different locations and devices in the network will provide numerous advantages including maintenance flexibility, and ease of disaster backup and recovery implementation. Li also cites the concept and advantages of "electronic proximity" in improving the user experience on the Web. While Sharood's chosen embodiment describes the system using only one server, Li discloses that a website and the content that is displayed on the webpage for the website can be implemented across multiple servers in a manner such that the ordinary person is not aware of such fact, and that said person does not need to be aware of the multiple servers.

Therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings by Li into the teachings of Sharood in order to obtain the invention as described in Claims 1-4.

With respect to Claim 2, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 1 wherein the home device is a smart appliance. (Column 4 Line 18). Sharood cites ranges, refrigeration units and security alarms as examples of smart appliances.

With respect to Claim 3, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 1 wherein the home device is a digital utility meter. (Column 4 Lines 30-33, Column 21 Lines 35-45)

With respect to Claim 4, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 3 wherein the communication link between the controller and the gateway is an interrogated connection type involving access to a digital utility meter on an interval basis. (Figure 9 Item 910, Column 21 Lines 53-67)

Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharood et al. (US Patent 6453687 B2) in view of Li (US Patent 6049829).

With respect to Claim 5, the applicant has described the substantially the same system and limitations as in Claim 1, and disclosed by Sharood as described in the rejection for Claim 1.

With respect to Claim 5, Sharood also discloses:

A system for home automation control wherein a user at a remote location away from a home is provided with access to devices installed within the home through an internet connection.

With respect to Claim 5, Sharood also discloses:

A browser internet connection to a first web server having an associated first web site with a main page providing a home automation graphical user interface (GUI) identifying home automation control functions.

With respect to Claim 5, Sharood also discloses:

A gateway at the home communicating with the first web server, and a second web site with a main page including links to additional second web site pages.

With respect to Claim 5, Sharood also discloses:

One or more smart home devices for providing home automation control functions within the home based upon digital input control data, each smart home device having an associated device page provided as an additional second web site page selectable and accessible from the second web site main page. (Figures 13-14 Column 7 Lines 40-55).

With respect to Claim 5, Sharood also discloses:

One or more switched home devices for providing home automation control functions within the home based upon an on/off control input, each switched home device having an associated device page provided as an additional second web site page which is selectable from the second web site main page. (Figures 13-14, Figure 20 Column 4 Lines 16-20, Column 23 Lines 5-35).

With respect to Claim 5, Sharood also discloses:

A first controller interfaced to the gateway and coupled to the smart home devices, the first controller providing bi-directional communication routing of an information packet between the gateway and a home device in accordance with a selection made by a user through the home automation GUI of the first web site and the main page of the second web site. (Figure 9 Column 7 Lines 40-55 Column 15 Lines 5-26) Sharood discloses an appliance communications module that is directly coupled with the appliance controller.

With respect to Claim 5, Sharood also discloses:

A second controller interfaced to the gateway and coupled to the switched home devices for communication therewith, the second controller applying a control input to a switched home device in accordance with a selection made by a user through the home automation GUI of the first web site and the main page of the second web site. (Figure 9 Column 7 Lines 40-55 Column 15 Lines 5-26). Sharood discloses an appliance communications module that is directly coupled with the appliance controller.

However, with respect to Claim 5 Sharood is silent with regards to said the gateway including a second web server for a second web site.

Li, referring to Figure 2, discloses of an access node 30 that itself contains Information Carrousel Server 40, Local Server 50, and a gateway 60 for connectivity with Remote Servers including the rest of the Internet. Access node 30 also contains a Communication Server 70 for multiplexing, scheduling, and inserting information content from Remote Servers, Local Servers, and Information Carrousel Servers 40 for delivery to information clients 100. Li teaches that 1) it is possible to have the network content of web pages located over a multiple of local and remote servers and 2) the gateway and server functions can be combined into a single device or location without any loss in functionality.

Sharood and Li are analogous art because they both present solutions to internal and external network connections through the use of gateways and servers that handle network content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that gateway functionality and server functionality can be implemented such that both functions are located in the same device or location in order to facilitate the production process and product maintenance. Furthermore, it would be similarly obvious to follow the teachings of Li regarding "electronic proximity" and have one remote and one local server on Sharood's system, in order to maximize Sharood's remote access capabilities.

The motivation for implementing Sharood's system using Li's technique with multiple servers is that distributing network document content over different locations and devices in the network will provide numerous advantages including maintenance flexibility, and ease of disaster backup and recovery implementation. Li also cites the concept and advantages of "electronic proximity" in improving the user experience on the Web. While Sharood's chosen embodiment describes the system using only one server, Li discloses that a website and the content that is displayed on the webpage for the website can be implemented across multiple servers in a manner such that the ordinary person is not aware of such fact, and that said person does not need to be aware of the multiple servers.

Therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings by Li into the teachings of Sharood in order to obtain the invention as described in Claims 5 - 7.

With respect to Claim 6, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 5 wherein the switched home devices are relay-controlled devices. (Column 7 Lines 5-10).

With respect to Claim 7, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 5 wherein the switched home devices are selected from a group consisting of lighting circuits and electrical outlets. (Figure 20 Column 4 Lines 16-20 Column 23 Lines 17-40)

Claims 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharood et al. (US Patent 6453687 B2) in view of Li (US Patent 6049829).

With respect to Claim 8, the applicant has described the substantially the same system and limitations as in Claim 1, and disclosed by Sharood as described in the rejection for Claim 1.

With respect to Claim 8, Sharood discloses:

A system for home automation control wherein access to devices installed within the home is provided through an internet connection with a web server facility.

With respect to Claim 8, Sharood discloses:

An internet connection with a web server facility on the internet.

With respect to Claim 8, Sharood discloses:

One or more home devices for providing home automation control functions within the home.

With respect to Claim 8, Sharood discloses:

A gateway at the home communicating with the web server facility through a broadband internet connection.

With respect to Claim 8, Sharood discloses:

A web communicator to authenticate information packets sent from the web server facility and a translator that evaluates authenticated information packets from the web communicator. (Column 19 Lines 35-38, Column 7 Lines 40-60, Column 21 Lines 52-67).

With respect to Claim 8, Sharood discloses:

A controller interfaced to the translator of the gateway and coupled to the home devices, the controller routing an information packet to a home device in accordance with an identification of an authenticated web server facility information packet and an identified home device. (Column 19 Lines 35-38, Column 7 Lines 40-60, Column 21 Lines 52-67). Sharood's system allows each meter to be read by an authorized external data collection service.

With respect to Claim 8, Sharood fails to disclose a gateway at the home having a local web server.

Li, referring to Figure 2, discloses of an access node 30 that itself contains Information Carrousel Server 40, Local Server 50, and a gateway 60 for connectivity with Remote Servers including the rest of the Internet. Access node 30 also contains a Communication Server 70 for multiplexing, scheduling, and inserting information content from Remote Servers, Local Servers, and Information Carrousel Servers 40 for delivery to information clients 100. Li teaches that 1) it is possible to have the network content of web pages located over a multiple of local and remote servers and 2) the

gateway and server functions can be combined into a single device or location without any loss in functionality.

Sharood and Li are analogous art because they both present solutions to internal and external network connections through the use of gateways and servers that handle network content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that gateway functionality and server functionality can be implemented such that both functions are located in the same device or location in order to facilitate the production process and product maintenance. Furthermore, it would be similarly obvious to follow the teachings of Li regarding "electronic proximity" and have one remote and one local server on Sharood's system, in order to maximize Sharood's remote access capabilities.

The motivation for implementing Sharood's system using Li's technique with multiple servers is that distributing network document content over different locations and devices in the network will provide numerous advantages including maintenance flexibility, and ease of disaster backup and recovery implementation. Li also cites the concept and advantages of "electronic proximity" in improving the user experience on the Web. While Sharood's chosen embodiment describes the system using only one server, Li discloses that a website and the content that is displayed on the webpage for the website can be implemented across multiple servers in a manner such that the ordinary person is not aware of such fact, and that said person does not need to be aware of the multiple servers.

Therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings by Li into the teachings of Sharood in order to obtain the invention as described in Claims 8 - 13.

With respect to Claim 9, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 8 wherein the web server facility is a utility company. (Column 21 Lines 25-33)

With respect to Claim 10, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 9 wherein the home device comprises a digital utility meter. (Figure 15 Column 21 Lines 35-45)

With respect to Claim 11, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 10 wherein the web communicator operates to provide bi-directional communication of data packets between the home device and the web server facility including a data packet sent to the web server facility and containing a reading of the digital utility meter. (Column 21 Lines 52-67)

With respect to Claim 12, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 10 wherein the web server facility sends information packets provided through the controller to the digital utility meter that permits the web server facility to have control access to the meter. (Column 21 Lines 52-67)

With respect to Claim 13, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 10 wherein the communication link between the controller and the gateway is an interrogated connection type involving access to a digital utility meter on an interval basis. (Column 21 Lines 52-67)

Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharood et al. (US Patent 6453687 B2) in view of Li (US Patent 6049829).

With respect to Claim 14, the applicant has described the substantially the same system and limitations as in Claim 1 and 8, and disclosed by Sharood as described in the rejections for Claim 1 and 8.

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood discloses:

A system for home automation control wherein a user at a remote location away from a home is provided with access to devices installed within the home through an internet connection.

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood discloses:

A browser internet connection to a web server having an associated web site with a main page providing a home automation graphical user interface (GUI) identifying home automation control functions. (Column 12 Lines 15-38)

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood discloses:

A gateway at the home communicating with the web server and a local web server providing a local IP address and having an associated local web site with a main page including links to additional local web site pages.

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood discloses:

A web communicator to accept and authenticate information packets sent from the remote web server.

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood discloses:

A translator to evaluate authenticated information packets from the web communicator for routing to a designated destination;

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood discloses:

One or more home devices for providing home automation control functions within the home, each home device having an associated device page provided as an additional local web site page selectable from the local web site main page;

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood discloses:

A controller interfaced to the gateway translator and coupled to the home devices, the controller applying control data within an information packet from the translator to a home device in accordance with a selection made by a user through the home automation GUI of the remote web site and the main page of the local web site.

With respect to Claim 14, Sharood fails to disclose a gateway at the home having a local web server providing a local IP address.

Li, referring to Figure 2, discloses of an access node 30 that itself contains Information Carrousel Server 40, Local Server 50, and a gateway 60 for connectivity with Remote Servers including the rest of the Internet. Access node 30 also contains a Communication Server 70 for multiplexing, scheduling, and inserting information content from Remote Servers, Local Servers, and Information Carrousel Servers 40 for delivery to information clients 100. Li teaches that 1) it is possible to have the network content of web pages located over a multiple of local and remote servers and 2) the gateway and server functions can be combined into a single device or location without any loss in functionality.

Sharood and Li are analogous art because they both present solutions to internal and external network connections through the use of gateways and servers that handle network content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that gateway functionality and server functionality can be implemented such that both functions are located in the same device or location in order to facilitate the production process and product maintenance. Furthermore, it would be similarly obvious to follow the teachings of Li regarding "electronic proximity" and have one remote and one local server on Sharood's system, in order to maximize Sharood's remote access capabilities.

The motivation for implementing Sharood's system using Li's technique with multiple servers is that distributing network document content over different locations

and devices in the network will provide numerous advantages including maintenance flexibility, and ease of disaster backup and recovery implementation. Li also cites the concept and advantages of "electronic proximity" in improving the user experience on the Web. While Sharood's chosen embodiment describes the system using only one server, Li discloses that a website and the content that is displayed on the webpage for the website can be implemented across multiple servers in a manner such that the ordinary person is not aware of such fact, and that said person does not need to be aware of the multiple servers.

Therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings by Li into the teachings of Sharood in order to obtain the invention as described in Claims 14 and 15.

With respect to Claim 15, Sharood discloses:

The system of claim 14 further comprising a personal computer network connected to the gateway to make the files residing on a personal computer connected to the network accessible by the user through the browser internet connection to the remote web server. (Figure 1 Column 4 Lines 1-10, Column 12 Lines 39-43)

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharood et al. (US Patent 6453687 B2) in view of Li (US Patent 6049829).

With respect to Claim 16, the applicant has described the substantially the same system and limitations as in Claim 1, 8 and 14, and disclosed by Sharood as described in the rejections for Claim 1, 8, and 14.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

A system for home automation control wherein a user at a remote location away from a home is provided with access to devices installed within the home through an internet connection.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

A browser internet connection to a web server having an associated web site with a main page providing a home automation graphical user interface (GUI) identifying home automation control functions.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

A gateway at the home communicating with the web server, the server having an associated local web site with a main page including links to additional local web site pages.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

A web communicator to accept and authenticate information packets sent to the gateway from the remote web server.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

A translator used to evaluate authenticated information packets passed from the web communicator over a local path for routing to a designated destination.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

An emulator taking data specific to a home device from the translator and presents it to the additional local web site page associated with that specific home device. (Figure 16 Column 21 Lines 60-67 Column 22 Lines 1-5)

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

One or more home devices for providing home automation control functions within the home, each home device having an associated device page provided as an additional local web site page selectable from the local web site main page.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood discloses:

A controller interfaced to the gateway translator and coupled to the home devices, the controller applying control data within an information packet from the translator to a home device in accordance with a selection made by a user through the home automation GUI of the remote web site and the main page of the local web site.

With respect to Claim 16, Sharood fails to disclose:

1) a gateway at the home that includes a local server providing a local IP address, 2) the home automation system having a local server hosting the second website.

Li, referring to Figure 2, discloses of an access node 30 that itself contains Information Carrousel Server 40, Local Server 50, and a gateway 60 for connectivity with Remote Servers including the rest of the Internet. Access node 30 also contains a Communication Server 70 for multiplexing, scheduling, and inserting information content from Remote Servers, Local Servers, and Information Carrousel Servers 40 for delivery to information clients 100. Li teaches that 1) it is possible to have the network content of web pages located over a multiple of local and remote servers and 2) the gateway and server functions can be combined into a single device or location without any loss in functionality.

Sharood and Li are analogous art because they both present solutions to internal and external network connections through the use of gateways and servers that handle network content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that gateway functionality and server functionality can be implemented such that both functions are located in the same device or location in order to facilitate the production process and product maintenance. Furthermore, it would be similarly obvious to follow the teachings of Li regarding "electronic proximity" and have one remote and one local server on Sharood's system, in order to maximize Sharood's remote access capabilities.

The motivation for implementing Sharood's system using Li's technique with multiple servers is that distributing network document content over different locations and devices in the network will provide numerous advantages including maintenance flexibility, and ease of disaster backup and recovery implementation. Li also cites the concept and advantages of "electronic proximity" in improving the user experience on the Web. While Sharood's chosen embodiment describes the system using only one server, Li discloses that a website and the content that is displayed on the webpage for the website can be implemented across multiple servers in a manner such that the ordinary person is not aware of such fact, and that said person does not need to be aware of the multiple servers.

Therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings by Li into the teachings of Sharood in order to obtain the invention as described in Claim 16.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Refer to the enclosed PTO-892 form for details.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Greg Bengzon whose telephone number is 703 (305)-8473. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Fri. 8 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Cuchlinski can be reached on (703) 308-3873. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GCB

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